

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (presently amended) A method of expressing a ~~desired-specific~~ isoform of a gene product in a mammalian cell absent ~~undesired-other~~ isoforms of a said gene product, said method comprising:
 - (a) exposing a mammalian cell to at least one nucleic acid, said nucleic acid being at least a partially double-stranded ribonucleic acid and the double-stranded portion having at least 95% sequence identity to a common nucleic acid sequence shared by two or more isoforms of said gene product; and
 - (b) introducing an expression vector encoding a ~~desired~~ said specific isoform of said gene product into said mammalian cell, said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform having a sequence comprising one or more mismatches relative to said double-stranded portion of said nucleic acid, operably linked to a promoter capable of driving expression of said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform in said cell.
2. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said common nucleic acid sequence is at least 19 consecutive nucleotides in length.
3. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said common nucleic acid sequence is common to all endogenous isoforms of said gene product in said cell.
4. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the double-stranded portion of said nucleic acid is 100% identical to said common nucleic acid sequence.
5. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said common nucleic acid is 19 to 25 nucleotides long.
6. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said at least partially double-stranded ribonucleic acid comprises a double-stranded portion of at least 19 nucleotides and at least one two-nucleotide single-stranded 3' overhang.

7. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform comprises a sequence comprising two or more mismatches relative to said double-stranded portion of said nucleic acid.
8. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said expression vector encodes said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform using at least one codon that differs from the corresponding endogenous sequence coding said desired isoform.
9. (presently amended) The method of claim 8, wherein said expression vector encodes said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform using two codons that differ from the corresponding endogenous sequence coding said desired isoform.
10. (presently amended) The method of claim 8, wherein said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform has an identical protein sequence to the corresponding endogenous isoform.
11. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform replaces a mutant isoform in the mammalian cell.
12. (original) The method of claim 11, wherein said mutant isoform is oncogenic, apoptotic, tumor suppressive, inflammation inducive or suppressive, or angiogenic.
13. (withdrawn) The method of claim 1, further comprising determining the function of said desired isoform.
14. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said cell is a cancer cell.
15. (original) The method of claim 14, wherein said cell is selected from the group consisting of HeLa (cervical cancer), PC3 (prostate cancer), MDA-MB-231 (breast cancer) and MCF-7.
16. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform is transcribed under the control of an endogenous promoter using a knock-in construct.
17. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said expression vector comprises a constitutive promoter operably linked to said ~~desired-specific~~ isoform.

18. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said expression vector comprises an inducible promoter operably linked to said ~~desired~~ specific isoform.

19. (presently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said expression vector comprises a tissue-specific promoter operably linked to said ~~desired~~ specific isoform.

20. (presently amended) A kit comprising reagents expressing a ~~desired~~ specific isoform of a gene product in a cell absent ~~undesired~~ other isoforms of a ~~said~~ gene product, wherein said kit comprises a nucleic acid being at least a partially double-stranded ribonucleic acid and the double-stranded portion having at least 95% sequence identity to a common nucleic acid sequence shared by two or more isoforms of said gene product; and an expression vector encoding a ~~desired~~ said specific isoform of said gene product, said ~~desired~~ specific isoform having a sequence comprising one or more mismatches relative to said double-stranded portion of said nucleic acid, operably linked to a promoter capable of driving expression of said ~~desired~~ specific isoform in said cell.

21. (withdrawn) A mammalian cell exhibiting isoform-specific expression achieved by any of the methods of claim 1.

22. (withdrawn) A method for treating a disease comprising administering to a subject in need of treatment an effective amount of a nucleic acid being at least a partially double-stranded ribonucleic acid and the double-stranded portion having at least 95% sequence identity to a common nucleic acid sequence shared by two or more isoforms of said gene product; and an expression vector encoding a desired isoform of said gene product, said desired isoform having a sequence comprising one or more mismatches relative to said double-stranded portion of said nucleic acid, operably linked to a promoter capable of driving expression of said desired isoform in said cell.

23. (withdrawn) A method of assigning function to a desired isoform, said method comprising:

- a) exposing a mammalian cell to at least one nucleic acid, said nucleic acid being at least a partially double-stranded ribonucleic acid and the double-stranded portion having at least 95% sequence identity to a common nucleic acid sequence shared by two or more isoforms of said gene product;
- b) exposing said mammalian cell to an expression vector encoding a desired isoform of said gene product, said desired isoform having a sequence comprising one or more mismatches relative to said double-stranded portion of

- said nucleic acid, operably linked to a promoter capable of driving expression of said desired isoform in said cell;
- c) identifying a phenotype of said mammalian cell compared to when said desired isoform is absent, and
- d) assigning said phenotype or function to said desired isoform.